

Small Business Administration

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the profit or fee from the contract, are excluded.

(4) *Cost of materials.* Includes costs of the items purchased, handling and associated shipping costs for the purchased items (which includes raw materials), off-the-shelf items (and similar proportionately high-cost common supply items requiring additional manufacturing or incorporation to become end items), special tooling, special testing equipment, and construction equipment purchased for and required to perform on the contract. In the case of a supply contract, the acquisition of services or products from outside sources following normal commercial practices within the industry are also included.

(5) *Off-the-shelf item.* An item produced and placed in stock by a manufacturer, or stocked by a distributor, before orders or contracts are received for its sale. The item may be commercial or may be produced to military or Federal specifications or description. Off-the-shelf items are also known as Nondevelopmental Items (NDI).

(6) *Personnel.* Individuals who are “employees” under § 121.106 of this chapter except for purposes of the HUBZone program, where the definition of “employee” is found in § 126.103 of this chapter.

(7) *Subcontracting.* That portion of the contract performed by a firm, other than the concern awarded the contract, under a second contract, purchase order, or agreement for any parts, supplies, components, or subassemblies which are not available off-the-shelf, and which are manufactured in accordance with drawings, specifications, or designs furnished by the contractor, or by the government as a portion of the solicitation. Raw castings, forgings, and moldings are considered as materials, not as subcontracting costs. Where the prime contractor has been directed by the Government to use any specific source for parts, supplies, components subassemblies or services, the costs associated with those purchases will be considered as part of the cost of materials, not subcontracting costs.

(f) Compliance will be considered an element of responsibility and not a component of size eligibility.

(g) The period of time used to determine compliance will be the period of performance which the evaluating agency uses to evaluate the proposal or bid. If the evaluating agency fails to articulate in its solicitation the period of performance it will use to evaluate the proposal or bid, the base contract period, excluding options, will be used to determine compliance. In indefinite quantity contracts, performance over the guaranteed minimum will be used to determine compliance unless the evaluating agency articulates a different period of performance which it will use to evaluate the proposal or bid in its solicitation.

(h) Work to be performed by subsidiaries or other affiliates of a concern is not counted as being performed by the concern for purposes of determining whether the concern will perform the required percentage of work.

(i) Where an offeror is exempt from affiliation under § 121.103(h)(3) of this chapter and qualifies as a small business concern, the performance of work requirements set forth in this section apply to the cooperative effort of the joint venture, not its individual members.

[61 FR 3312, Jan. 31, 1996; 61 FR 39305, July 20, 1996; as amended at 64 FR 57372, Oct. 25, 1999; 65 FR 45835, July 26, 2000; 69 FR 25266, May 5, 2004; 69 FR 29208, May 21, 2004; 69 FR 29420, May 24, 2004; 70 FR 14527, Mar. 23, 2005; 70 FR 51248, Aug. 30, 2005; 72 FR 3040, Jan. 24, 2007; 72 FR 50041, Aug. 30, 2007; 73 FR 56948, Oct. 1, 2008]

§ 125.7 Acquisition-related dollar thresholds.

The Federal Acquisition Regulatory Council (FAR Council) has the responsibility of adjusting each acquisition-related dollar threshold on October 1, of each year that is evenly divisible by five. Acquisition-related dollar thresholds are defined as dollar thresholds that are specified in law as a factor in defining the scope of the applicability of a policy, procedure, requirement, or restriction provided in that law to the procurement of property or services by an executive agency as determined by the FAR Council. 41 U.S.C. 431a(c). Part 125, Government Contracting Programs, contains acquisition-related dollar thresholds subject to inflationary adjustments. The FAR Council

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shall publish a notice of the adjusted dollar thresholds in the FEDERAL REGISTER. The adjusted dollar thresholds shall take effect on the date of publication.

[74 FR 46887, Sept. 14, 2009]

Subpart A—Definitions for the Service-Disabled Veteran-Owned Small Business Concern Program

SOURCE: 69 FR 25267, May 5, 2004, unless otherwise noted.

§ 125.8 What definitions are important in the Service-Disabled Veteran-Owned (SDVO) Small Business Concern (SBC) Program?

(a) *Contracting Officer* has the meaning given such term in section 27(f)(5) of the Office of Federal Procurement Policy Act (41 U.S.C. 423(f)(5)).

(b) *Interested Party* means the contracting activity's contracting officer, the SBA or any concern that submits an offer for a specific SDVO contract.

(c) *Permanent caregiver* is the spouse, or an individual, 18 years of age or older, who is legally designated, in writing, to undertake responsibility for managing the well-being of the service-disabled veteran with a permanent and severe disability, to include housing, health and safety. A permanent caregiver may, but does not need to, reside in the same household as the service-disabled veteran with a permanent and severe disability. In the case of a service-disabled veteran with a permanent and severe disability lacking legal capacity, the permanent caregiver shall be a parent, guardian, or person having legal custody. There may be no more than one permanent caregiver per service-disabled veteran with a permanent and severe disability.

(d) *Service-Disabled Veteran with a Permanent and Severe Disability* means a veteran with a service-connected disability that has been determined by the VA, in writing, to have a permanent and total service-connected disability as set forth in 38 CFR 3.340 for purposes of receiving disability compensation or a disability pension.

(e) *Service-Connected* has the meaning given that term in section 101(16) of Title 38, United States Code.

(f) *Service-disabled veteran* is a veteran with a disability that is service-connected.

(g) *SBC owned and controlled by service-disabled veterans* (also known as a Service-Disabled Veteran-Owned SBC) is a concern—

(1) Not less than 51% of which is owned by one or more service-disabled veterans or, in the case of any publicly owned business, not less than 51% of the stock of which is owned by one or more service-disabled veterans;

(2) The management and daily business operations of which are controlled by one or more service-disabled veterans or, in the case of a service-disabled veteran with permanent and severe disability, the spouse or permanent caregiver of such veteran; and

(3) That is small as defined by § 125.11.

(h) *Spouse* has the meaning given the term in section 101(31) of Title 38, United States Code.

(i) *Veteran* has the meaning given the term in section 101(2) of Title 38, United States Code.

[69 FR 25267, May 5, 2004, as amended at 70 FR 14527, Mar. 23, 2005]

Subpart B—Eligibility Requirements for the SDVO SBC Program

SOURCE: 69 FR 25267, May 5, 2004, unless otherwise noted.

§ 125.9 Who does SBA consider to own an SDVO SBC?

A concern must be at least 51% unconditionally and directly owned by one or more service-disabled veterans. More specifically:

(a) *Ownership must be direct.* Ownership by one or more service disabled veterans must be direct ownership. A concern owned principally by another business entity that is in turn owned and controlled by one or more service-disabled veterans does not meet this requirement. Ownership by a trust, such as a living trust, may be treated as the functional equivalent of ownership by service-disabled veterans where